ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೋವುಂಟಾಗುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ "ಸ್ಪಿಲ್ಟಟ್ಸ್" 'ಎನ್ನುವ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು "ವಿತ್‌ಡ್ರಾ" ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು, ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯಾಯಿತು ಅಷ್ಟೇ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಲಿಸ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ತಮಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರ ಹೆಸರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಂಘಟಿತರಾಗಿ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಾವೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಂತೆ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ತಾವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರೇ ನಿಕಾಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪೇನಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನಿಮಗೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Labour and Legal Affairs).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Mysore Legislature Members' (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1958, issued under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956.

(*Sri B. K. Puttaramiya interrupted.*)

MR. SPEAKER.—Did you not yield to Sri Mallaradhya, Sri Srinivas Shetty?

*SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—I did, Sir, but I may be permitted to make a statement. Yesterday, my name was in the list and I stood up several times but my chance came in the last. I rose and Sri Mallaradhya also rose and you said, 'either you or Sri Mallaradhya'. I said, 'Sri Mallaradhya may speak'. That was the state of affair. I have no complaint about the Chair. But, I should like to make one other point clear. I was under the impression that because my name was in the list, I would be called upon to speak. This is not the first time that it has so happened. In one instance I had to wait for five days during the budget discussion, every time standing up and sitting down. I do not mind if my name is not included; but, let it be known when my name is there and when another member's name is not there, let the Chair not expect us to get up dozens of times.

MR. SPEAKER.—It is not the PSP list alone. There is the Congress list also and there are the independents who will have to be considered for a chance. I have to satisfy all. Sometimes Hon'ble Members have to wait for a long time. I cannot help it. It also happens that some persons may not get an opportunity at all.

10 A.M.

SRI R. CHENNIGARAMAIAH.—Is the Chair strictly following the list, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER.—Yes.

BUDGET FOR 1958-59—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Demand No. 18—Ports and Pilotage.

30. *Ports and Pilotage.*

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

Demand No. 33—Territorial and Political Pensions

54–*A. Territorial and Political Pensions.*

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

Demand No. 34—Privy Purses and Allowances

54-*B. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 35—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

55. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,98,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

Demand No. 36—Commutation of Pensions.

55-*A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary Revenues'."

Demand No. 37—Stationery and Printing.

56. *Stationery and Printing.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,98,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of ' Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous.

57. *Miscellaneous.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,56,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of ' Miscellaneous '."

Demand No. 52—Capital Account of Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Accounts.

81-*A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,68,02,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of ' Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes '."

Demand No. 55—Commuted Value of Pensions.

83. *Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 56—Payment to Retrenched Personnel.

85. *Payments to Retrenched Personnel*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of ' Payments to Retrenched Personnel '."

Demand No. 57—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.

85-*A. Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.*

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,48,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

Demand No. 58—Advances and Loans.

P. Loans and Advances by the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,30,90,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

*SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, I beg to make a few observations on some of the Demands placed before the House today, and mostly on the demand of Ports and Pilotage. Sir, there are more then 200 miles of sea coast in the State. It is a new thing for this State. The other day there was a question in this House with regard to the erosion of the coast line and I was astonished to hear the answer on the floor of this House that this Government was not responsible for erosion in the sea coast of 200 miles. I come from the sea coast, living very near it, as well as my Hon'ble friend opposite to me (Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga). If this Government is not responsible for the erosion in a coast line of 200 miles, I do not know what to say. I was told in this very House by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works that with regard to erosion due to rivers, this Government was responsible and an instance where the Government had spent Rs. 60,000 in the Tumkur District with regard to the erosion of rivers was given. But when the erosion was with regard to sea, we were told by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue that since it was an act of God, this Government was not responsible.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is our misfortune that we come from the sea coast. With all due respect, I should like to submit to this House that this Government is totally and fully responsible for everything happening on the coast line.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Is it to protect the erosion on the coast?

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Whatever happens on the sea coast, whether it be due to the act of God or man, Government has to take the responsibility. Protective measures have to be taken by them. I was told by Government that it is no concern of theirs in this matter. It is not so.

As I said ports is a new thing to this Government but not to the Hon'ble Minister who is in charge of it. The Mangalore port was under the administrative control of the Madras Ports Department and one Port Officer of B.O.T. qualification was in charge till 1st October 1954. I should like to say something about the management or mismanagement in the Mangalore Port Trust.

On 1st October 1954 the Mangalore Port Trust Board constituted under the Mangalore Port Trust Act 1953 took charge of the administration of the port. This is a body incorporate under the Mangalore Port Trust Act in which vests the revenue of the Mangalore Port Trust Board. The Board under Sections 40, and 41, 44 and 45 of the Act are authorised to render services to the mercantile public engaged in sea borne trade and levy fees for various services; thereby it is a public trust fund. Besides the Mangalore Port Trust Act, there is the Indian Ports Act, 1908 in force at Mangalore and the Mangalore Port Trust Board is appointed as Conservator of the Port under this Act. This is a Central Act but powers are given to State Government. The fund

constituted under this Act is known as Mangalore Port Fund. The Mangalore Port Trust Board thereby is also Trustee of this fund too.

It is nowhere declared whether these funds are administered by Government. The procedure prevailed at Tuticorin Port Trust (The Mangalore Port Trust Act is a copy of Tuticorin Port Trust Act) is that the Government apppointed the Port Officer of the Madras Port Department as Secretary of the Trust. There was a Port Officer who was the Secretary. Under Section 28 of the Mangalore Port Trust Act the Madras Government did not ask the Tuticorin Port Trust, whether it wants a Port Officer of its choice. . . .

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Legal Affairs and Labour).—May I say, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member may not feel embarrassed and I am grateful to him for all the details. But what is the point ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—There are 15 members in the Port Trust Body. My Hon'ble friend also knows what I am driving at. It so happened that on the re-organisation of the State, the Mysore Government in its inexperience, of course, has bungled a little in this matter. The Port Trust Officer Sri Advani was appointed as Port Officer, Mysore, and he has been sent away. I think the Headquarters of the officer was in Karwar.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—You mean the headquarters of the State Port Officer ? It is not in Karwar. It is better that the Hon'ble Member goes on as he pleases.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—He is a State officer. But he is not in charge of the Mangalore Port. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister will controvert this statement also.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—That is my difficulty.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—After the State Officer was appointed, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust was in charge of the whole Port Trust. Though the Deputy Commissioner was the Chairman, unfortunately, as my friend the Minister said, the researches I have made have shown that over the last several years, he has not attended the meetings even half a dozen times. We know the kind of duties the Deputy Commissioner has to perform and it is very difficult for him to attend to this work. Hence the vice-Chairman was in-charge of the whole business. Representations were made to the Government to appoint an Executive Engineer as Administrative Officer in September 1957. All these days, no Executive Engineer was appointed. The Hon'ble Minister may turn round and say that an Executive Engineer, has in fact been appointed. I may bring to his notice that 15 or 20 days after I put a question on these matters an Executive Engineer was appointed in Mangalore to be in charge of the Port. Till then, the Port Trust Committee was in charge of the port.

I will now place before the House certain things which this Port Trust Committee had done. A big overhead tank has been constructed, without estimates, in the Port House Residential bungalow. It is not known where and how the amount was procured. Although Rs. 17,000 was sanctioned by the Port Trust Committee for black topping the road, the work remains half-done over a long period. Two new engines said to have been American-manufactured at a cost of Rs. 14,500 were fitted to a motor launch. Subsequently it was found that the engines were old and that old parts had been assembled and made into some sort of an engine. This case was reported to the Government of Madras and a C.I.D. enquiry was made. It was clearly proved that the whole thing had been done deliberately by the officer-in-charge.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Your briefing is very bad.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—May be. Even before the CID enquiry was complete, the officers were retired. The Government of Madras subsequently suppressed the report due to certain influences.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I wish my friend would concentrate on some other item. It is no good saying that the Madras Government colluded in a certain affair.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore II).—This did not take place during the life of the Port Trust, but when there was the Port Conservancy Board.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO (Kaup).—The Mysore Government could have pursued the matter and booked the culprits.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—If this thing did not happen during the regime of the Port Trust, I hope my friend would correct his statement.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am prepared to correct myself on a factual point, but the substance of my charge is that the Hon'ble Minister is trying to suppress these things and mislead me.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—My friend is too clever to be misled.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Thank you. I agree that I may not have had the fullest briefing on these matters. But as I pointed out while speaking on the problem of sea erosion, it is not only the inexperience of this Government but also its high inefficiency and negligence that is causing damage to the development of the ports. Every one knows that ports are valuable source of revenue for us. I find that a considerable amount, Rs. 7,91,000, has been set apart for the improvement of the ports. But in order to achieve the desired end, it is quite necessary that the Government should do away with inefficiency and negligence and also learn from other States. There are the examples of Kerala and Madras, which are managing a number of ports. This Government could depute an officer to Madras. . . .

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The Hon'ble Member has said the Madras Government have been guilty of doing certain things. Now he wants us to go there and learn from them.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I wanted you to learn how they are managing the ports, not the corruption and the suppression of facts that went on there for some time ago.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Then do not refer to the Madras Government.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—If the Madras Government suppresses facts regarding corruption, is it a matter which this Government should emulate? Should they not try to bring out the facts and pursue the matter?

With regard to the Port Trust Officer, I should like to bring to the notice of this House certain facts. Government sanctioned a Port Officer under the Mysore Minor Ports Departments, on a pay scale of Rs. 600-1,200. I do not know how much this officer was drawing previously. But the interesting fact lies here that this officer in addition to his salary draws certain curious allowances *i.e.*, Rs. 200 as some allowance, *plus* special allowance Rs. 250, *plus* house-rent allowance Rs. 100 *plus* another coir allowance Rs. 100, per month. I would not mind his salary being raised in one lump to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200, but why pay him through this back door method?

With regard to his travelling allowances, I have unearthed certain interesting data, which may well be corrected by the Minister if there is any mistake. After all I do not have access to these things. From the date of his appointment till the end of January 1958, it is learnt that he has drawn a Travelling Allowance of Rs. 7,000 for a period of six months. I would like to be enlightened on this matter. I do know that the port is something which is important, but the Port Officer is not so important that he should be paid so much travelling allowances.

This Port Trust Body has been left free to itself without Government exercising any control. I have a long list of things which the Port Trust did without any sort of control by the Government.

As I said, Sir, I have got a suspicion that it is due to my questions that this officer has been sent there. Till my question is sent, all these days there is no official control over this body. It went on freely and appointed persons as it liked. That is the state of affairs. It is unfair to the State and everybody that this should be allowed to go on.

A special officer should be appointed to be in control of the body.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—We would like to have some instances of what this body has done.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I have got a big list. I am prepared to discuss that with any Hon'ble Member and the Hon'ble Minister.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The best thing is to have it verified and then discuss.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I should like to say that the Hon'ble Minister comes from Mangalore and he has always got a soft corner for Mangalore. I would like to open his eyes to other ports.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I have no corners at all.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Leaving Mangalore port, from statistics, I find that Coondapoor port has got the highest imports and exports.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—May I tell my friend that I am visiting it on the morning of 3rd which I have already told him? I have got a tour programme and I have still to go to Coondapoor port.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Hon'ble Minister has visited it before several times and without visiting it he has got a full knowledge of the ports in South Kanara. I wish that he does something not only to Coondapoor port but to all other Ports. North Kanara is as important as South Kanara with regard to ports.

I should like within a short space of time to bring to the notice of the Government the very sad plight of pensioners. I should like to bring to the notice of the Government that in Madras G.O. 412/F, dated 20th February 1957, the dearness allowance of Madras pensioners was raised from Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. I am referring to petty officials who are drawing a pension in the integrated areas. However, in Madras F.D.G.O. 1221/16th September 1957, the Madras Government have directed that the increase is not to be paid to those who drew their pensions on 1st November 1956, in the treasuries in the areas of the old Madras State merged in Mysore, Andhra and Kerala, even though under the reorganisation scheme the pensions are chargeable to the residuary Madras State.

And so, Madras State pensioners residing in South Kanara and the other areas have to suffer for the sin of residing in places outside the present Madras State. Those who retired before 1st January 1957, on which date the pay scales were raised, are thus doubly hit.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—The remedy is to approach the Government of Madras.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY—The difficulty is that if it has been raised before merger, they would have been allowed to draw it. Now under the States Reorganisation Act, they cannot be in a worse position. The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that these poor pensioners have to approach the Madras Government. I do not know what is the vehicle through which they may approach the Madras Government and get redress. I appeal to this Government to look into this matter. When once those areas are merged, it is the responsibility of this State. They have got a right to get this amount either from Madras or any other State. How can this Government ask these poor pensioners to approach the Madras Government? I appeal to this Government to approach the Madras Government and get redress. They cannot be asked to approach the Madras or Andhra Government. I know the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is very sympathetic to the poor and downtrodden people. He will certainly see that these poor pensioners get redress early.

One or two things about loans and advances by State Government. Under this Head a lot of advertisement has been given in *Mysore Vani*, *Mysore Gazette* and so on to the effect that loans and advances are given to purchasers for purchase of pump sets—electric and diesel oil pump sets. I induced several persons to apply for it. But after certifications I find from my own District very few people have got pump sets till now. I discussed the matter with the persons concerned and

(SRI. V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

I found that the red tape was so long and the whole thing was so tied up that it was difficult to get these advances. Some Revenue official remarked: "Are you so foolish as to ask persons to apply for these pump sets? It is very difficult to get them." It is so not only in the case of pump sets but a lot of promises have been made with regard to the purchase of agricultural implements where also it is difficult to obtain money. It is only in cases where people could go and approach certain quarters and put pressure there even for these smallest things, they could get things done.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Is it the case in regard to diesel pumps or electrical pumps?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Both.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—With regard to pump sets, there is enongh provision in the Agricultural Department and if you apply to the Director of Agriculture, naturally he will make enquiries and if a solvency certificate is produced, they could get the money easily. We have got nearly 8,000 pump sets already distributed to people here. Perhaps there may be some difficulty for people coming from the new areas. I think all that can be settled with the help of the Agriculture Minister.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I know that the intentions of the Government are good. I am not attributing any motives. I only say that the red tape is thousands of miles long and it has to be cut. The whole thing has to be done through the Revenue Department and the Tahasildar has to make enquiries.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—South Kanara District is governed by Madras Rules. But the Mysore Rules are better and lenient. South Kanara people are finding it difficult to get loans under the Madras Rules.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Because our rules have not been extended to that place, perhaps there may be this difficulty.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I want the Minister to find out how many pump sets have been given in these areas. Unless you cut this red tape, it will be very difficult.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will make enquiries.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—With regard to electric pump sets, I had discussion with the Chairman of the Electricity Board. I want to bring to the notice of the Minister, that the Chairman says that unless $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is got by the Board it will be very difficult for them to give any pump set. Unless the Government comes to the help of the villagers......

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works).—It is only 7.5 per cent.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Unless they get that amount, they say it will not be profitable for the Board. The Board is a commercial concern and they are not responsible for that at all. Unless the Government takes it up on hand and presses the Board and comes to the aid of the Board, it will be impossible for the agriculturists to get these pump sets. I have already brought to the notice of the House that the number of pumps in my own District was about 90 only. The Chairman of the Board told me that there is a little increase now. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works to go to the help of these villagers. I am very anxious that the raiyats of South Kanara District should not be neglected. It is only in a few Districts like Bangalore and Kolar that the largest number of pump sets exists. I request the Government to make an enquiry into the matter of electric pump sets. He has expressed that electric pump sets can be economically run and used. So, unless the Government is able to give us irrigation pump sets, any amount of repairing the tanks will not help us at all. It is only a generous supply of electrical pumps that will help in this matter. So I request the Government to look into this matter carefully and cut the red tape a little and supply as many pump sets as possible to the agriculturists, even at the expense of other spheres.

10-30 A.M.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು (ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ವ್ಯಥೆಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಉಳಿದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ನೇಮಕವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದೋ ಒಂದೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತೇ? ಈಗ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ, ರೈತವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ಉಪಯೋಗ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದಂಥ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೂ ಕಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಬದಲು, ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದೋ ಏನೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುನಿರಾಜುರವರು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡು ಅದರ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿ, ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚುಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಸಭಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಆಗ ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ, ವಿಪುಲವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದುದೆಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಎಂಬ ಪದ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೆ, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಲಾಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದರು. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಿನ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರು–ಬಣ್ಣ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಎಂಬ ಪದ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೆ, ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾಲಹರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಗವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ; ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ 10-15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. This is a running concern. ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಡಿಪೆಂಡ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡು ಆ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಶೇಕಡ ನಾಲ್ಕುವರೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ದುಡ್ಡು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು.—ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ನಾಲ್ಕೂವರೆ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ indirect ಆಗಿ benefit ಆಗಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ, ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಫಲ, ಉಪಕಾರ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಣಾಮ, ಆಹಾರೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಏನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೀರೋ, ಅದು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಇದನ್ನು ಎರಡು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಬೋರ್ಡು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಕನ್‌ಸರ್ನ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಧರ್ಮದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಓಪನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ ನಾಲ್ಕೂವರೆಯಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಧರ್ಮ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಲಾಯಿದ ಸಬ್‌ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ. ಲಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು.—ನಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೋರ್ಡು ನಡೆಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬ್‌ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬ್‌ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು)

ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಆಹಾರದ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಗ್ರೇನ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಮಿಸಲೇನಿಯಸ್ 85–Aನಲ್ಲಿ Loans for the construction of irrigation wellsಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಯೆನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೋಲಾರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಲಿಫ್ಟ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನಿಂದ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎಕರೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆರೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾವಿ ಹೊಡೆಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊನೆಯ ಒಂದೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರು ಸಾಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು.

ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಸಿಮೆಂಟನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈ ಹಣ ಸಾಲದು. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟಿರುವಾಗ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ: ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಿಗೆ 25,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫೈರ್ ಬ್ರಿಗೇಡ್ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಿಗೆ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ, ಸುಮಾರು ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ತಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು.—ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ 150 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಇಂಥ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದ ಜನ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ? ಈ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಲಿ.

ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 1,71,800 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯೂ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಾನ್-ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ನೌಕರರುಗಳ ನೇಮಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇವರಿಗೇ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೇಯಿರುವಾಗ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಏನು? ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಎರಡೂ ಏಕಿರಬೇಕು? ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲೇ ಬೇರೆ ಒಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ದೇಶಾಯಿ (ಗಂಗಾವತಿ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಎರಡು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. Demand No. 52—81-A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ 4,68,02,600 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೈಡ್ರೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಥರ್ಮೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 3,11,02,600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಡ್ರೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಶರಾವತಿವ್ಯಾಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಹೈಡ್ರೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶರಾವತಿವ್ಯಾಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇತರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ multi-purpose ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಜೊತೆಗೇ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡದಡದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಾಗಾದರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಹಟ್ಟಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ, ಗುಲ್‌ಬರ್ಗ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಿಡ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಜೋಗದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಲೈನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್‌ಹೌಸ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಇದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸಲಕರಣೆ

ಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಪಾನ್, ಜೆಕೋಸ್ಲೊವೇಕಿಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Foreign ex-change ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ದೊರಕಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ಬಲಭಾಗದ ನಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೇನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಡ ಭಾಗದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಡ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಡ್ಯಾಮ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಎರಡು ಟರ್ಬೈನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ 18 ಸಾವಿರ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿವಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣಾಪುರದ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಎರಡು ಡ್ರಾಪ್ಸ್ ಇವೆ; ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಟರ್ಬೈನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಈ ಆರು ಟರ್ಬೈನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಶಿವಪುರ ಸಣ್ಣಾಪುರದ ಡ್ರಾಪ್ಸಿನಿಂದ 18 ಸಾವಿರ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್ಸ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಎಡದಡದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 54 ಸಾವಿರ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್ಸ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಗುಲಬರ್ಗ, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಬಿದರ್, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೊಂದೇ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇರುವುದು. ಈ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಪವರ್ ಲೈನ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಐದು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಹೊಸ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರ ಕಾನೂನಿದೆ. ಥರ್ಮೊ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆಯ ದರ, ಹೈಡ್ರೋ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಗೇ ಬೇರೆಯ ದರವಿದೆ. ಹೈಡ್ರೋ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಗೂ 0–7–6ಯಂತೆ ಚಾರ್ಜು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಏಕೊ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದೇನೂ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಎರಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಡ್ರೊ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಏನು ದರವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡರಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮೈಲಿ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಗ್ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿನ್ನಾಳು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿದೆ, ಏಳು ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಕೊಪ್ಪಳದಿಂದ ಐದನೆಯ ಮೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕೊಪ್ಪಳದವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗಾವತಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕನಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋದರೆ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೊಸ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೈಮಗ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ, ದೀಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪೈಲಟೇಜ್. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ; ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಹಿಂಟರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಬಂದರಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದರ ಹಿಂದಿರುವ ಹಿಂಟರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವೇನು ಎಂದು ನೋಡ ವುದು ಆವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈಗ ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರು ಮಿತ್ರರು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂದಾಪುರದ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ 200 ಮೈಲಿ ಸೀಕೋಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬಂದರುಗಳಿಗಾದರೂ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಂದರಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಾರವಾರ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಬಾರದು. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಮಾಲು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಾರವಾರ ಬಂದರು ಬಹಳ ಸಮೀಪವಿದೆ; ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿರುವುದು, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸೊಂಡೂರು ಹತ್ತಿರ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಖನಿಜವೇನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಾರವಾರ ಬಂದರಿಂದ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಫಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಛೇಂಜ್ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆ ಕಡೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್‌ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಓರ್ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ತೆರೆಯುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಫಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಛೇಂಜ್, ಡಾಲರ್‌ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರವಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಡಾಲರ್ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಡಾಲರನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವಾಗ ಅದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಭಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಆವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chickanaikanahally).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a dozen demands today and we do not know how we can cover all of them. I will concentrate myself on one or two

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY)

demands because there is very little time for me. I may state how things are going on in the S.P.C. This is one of the major outlets for draining our Government funds. We see so many defects in the working of this. First of all, there is a specific list called the list of approved firms. So many firms will tender for so many items advertised in the Government Gazette. Many a time Government has failed to consider the lowest tender even though it has come from an approved firm. There are instances where people have gone to courts with writ petitions against this. Probably, this may be due to the influence or *vazilabaji* business that is going on in the S.P.C. I feel that this should not happen. When there is an approved list of dealers who alone are competent to tender and when the lowest tender is from a firm in the approved list, how Government can deprive them of their rights because of some influence by somebody.

Secondly, Sir, most of the tenders are disposed of very late. When a tender is made Government should consider it immediately within a fortnight or a month. There are instances where they have taken two to three months. A tender will be subject to the condition that it holds good only up to a certain time. There are instances where tenders were not decided within that time. The result is that after that period the party may say that looking to the changed import policy of the Government he is not interested in the tender because there may be a ban on the import of the particular item. The rate may go up because of this. So it is always safe to have these tenders disposed of in time as otherwise Government may have to bear a lot of loss. For instance, we are purchasing crores of rupees worth electrical goods. Suppose there is a ban tomorrow, then automatically the prices of those goods in the market will shoot up. If the tenders are not disposed of in time, then the revised rates will have to be paid by Government and it will result in heavy loss to Government.

Then, there is the question of specification. Each company has got a representative in India and he is the only person who can tender for that particular specification of the company's goods. These agents are very intelligent people. They approach the officer concerned in the first instance and ask him to specify the particular specification in which that company deals. The officer indents on the S.P.C. for that particular specification and the S.P.C. advertises that particular specification. The result is that only that particular company deals with goods according to that specification and that company alone can quote for it and it generally quotes a very high rate. Such a thing should not be allowed to happen. We should have two or three alternative specifications. The S.P.C. should ask the departments to give two or three different specifications. If the companies know that there will be some competition they will be careful to quote the lowest rate. No particular company should be allowed to monopolise by accepting its particular specification. If a company is allowed to monopolise and quote a very high rate Government is bound to lose very heavily on that account. There is no

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classification. If they want a broom and an electric motor, both are advertised together. A dealer in electric motor is quite different from the dealer in brooms. When the S.P.C. wants certain articles, they must advertise under separate heads; otherwise, it would become a monopoly of a few. There are several persons who have got a sort of link with the S.P.C. and they quote certain rates. We have brought this to the notice of this House on several occasions and rates quoted in some instances are exhorbitant. One person does not deal with all the articles that the S.P.C. requires. So, he has got to purchase certain articles in which he does not deal and supply them along with the articles in which he deals. Naturally, he will quote higher rates for such articles. Therefore, I suggest that classification of articles should be made into three or four heads when

series of articles are required by a particular department. Then, Sir, the market rate.

Sir, the other day, when answering a question about the body building of motor vehicles, it was said that tenders were called for, for body building of 100 vehicles. I do not know how many firms in Bangalore are able to take up such a huge work. They should have split it into 20 or 30 vehicles and then entrusted the work to different firms. What happens now is, the firm which undertakes to build the bodies of these 100 vehicles will in turn entrust the work to other firms and get the work done at a lesser rate. By merely acting as an agent between the firms and Government such a person stands to gain thousands of rupees. Government Department has undertaken to build bodies of several buses. But, they have no data as to the materials required, the labour charges and so on. They should take into consideration all these matters while calling for tenders. Otherwise, only particular persons will take undue advantage of this and make huge profits. Business is such that there should be vigilant watch at every stage and every minute. Sir, we know several instances where they first advertise for a particular specification and later they change it. This is all due to influence. We have all seen about the 'Copper Wire Prakarana.' This amounts to leakage, wastage and shortage. We must put a very capable person at the top. Without hesitation I would like to say that a person like Sri Thipperudriah should be put in such positions. The Chairman of the S.P.C. should have a national outlook. The Members of the Committee should be experts; there should be an engineer; there should be an industrialist and there should be a good businessman. Only such a body could do good service to the country. Posting of a mere I.A.S. officer will not serve the purpose. Business people are hundred times better than such officers who know nothing about business tactics. A person, by simply passing M.A. or B.A. or B. Com. cannot compete with a business person like me; the field is such. Only persons who are in the line can understand these things.

Coming to the Electric Department, I would like to say that all our schemes were undertaken in olden days when the rate of material and labour was very cheap. Now, Government have entrusted the whole thing to a board. They must evolve the market rate and see whether we get the interest on market rate. The market rate at present may be ten or fifteen times more than the investment made on those old cheap days. If we get 10 per cent now, it is as well getting ½ per cent in the olden days. So, we must demand as much as it costs at present.

Then, Sir, I am seeing so many lorries and vehicles lying idle in the yard of the stores. The Board should think that it is a commercial department and should maintain all these vehicles on commercial basis. Nothing should be allowed to idle. If we take into account the entire number of vehicles in this department, not more than 50 per cent of them would be in actual use. Therefore, there should be a separate expert to see that all the lorries, machineries are employed all the while. No business man would allow his vehicles to lie idle like that. Anybody that goes to the Electrical Central Stores could see so many lorries and other materials lying over there. They may even be hired to the other departments instead of allowing them to lie over there without work.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Coming to the State trading, there is so much of leakage, so much of wastage and so much of shortage in this. Government should be very cautious; otherwise, the bandicoots that we see elsewhere are sure to enter into this department also. Trading is a hard job. It is common that in most of the trading business, Government have failed utterly because there is no personal interest. Nobody cares. The clerk does not care. He cares only for eight hours of work and not for the commodity nor for Government funds. We should be very cautious with the State funds.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I call upon the other Hon'ble Members, I would like to know how much time would be required by the Government.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—I reqire about half-an-hour.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am participating and I may require 20 minutes.

Sri M. P. PATIL.—No remarks pertaining to my departments have been passed as yet. If any Member makes remarks, I may take a few minutes.

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMAIAH.—Members so far do not seem to have made remarks. However, I may require 15 minutes.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Honawar).—If a particular Demand is not commented upon, there is no necessity for the Government to reply.

Sri V. VENKATAPPA.—The Finance Minister will require some time.

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMAIAH.—All of us may require one hour, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If that is so, when shall we rise today? Because I have to put all the Demands to the House before time.

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMAIAH.—Shall we get up by one o'clock, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER.—How many members are there who desire to participate?

(*Many members rose.*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think we will rise at 1-30 P.M.

*Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I will confine myself to two demands—Printing and Stationery, the most insignificant of the Demands concerned, and then I shall briefly touch on Ports and Pilotage. Printing is connected with the Fourth Estate. Printing and Stationery have to do a good deal with regard to enunciation and propagation of Government policies and machinery of Government. Also Printing and Stationery have to do a lot in activising the machinery in the other departments of Government to achieve better administration. From these two points of view, I am trying to look at the working of the Department. It has been my experience that after integration the department is being alerted; the Hon'ble Minister in charge is taking all possible care to see that at least the available stationery and printing materials required for the administration of the departments are supplied in time so that delay in getting these materials do not hamper the efficient administration of the departments concerned. But in doing so, I request the Hon'ble Minister concerned that something more is to be done. I am feeling that after re-organisation, there is a sort of centralisation and not decentralisation. I will illustrate my point. Let me take the question of Stamps. I have been feeling that the supply of stamps to mofussil and other offiices is not made in time with the result that these officers do not send letters or correspondence on important matters either at district levels or taluk levels to the district headquarters or the secretariat in time. I have seen an instance in one district. There were no stamps in that particular office. What the officer was doing was—he used to bundle up all important correspondence and important letters meant for the district level for a whole week and send one of his clerks to the headquarters to deliver the same and also to bring the correspondence and files from that headquarters to the taluk office. You can imagine the fate of ordinary letters and ordinary matters or files. Naturally correspondence touching village levels, the activities of the villagers, that of the Agricultural Department or that of the Education Department or matters pertaining to the Revenue Department were slept over. You can imagine the frustration and dissatisfaction arising out of this inordinate delay in correspondence either at the taluk level or at the district level. This was due to the non-supply of stamps to offices. I find that this was prevalent in old Mysore State. But the disease has spread to the integrated areas also. I have personally seen that one Assistant Commissioner, who is called a Prant Officer in Bombay, to send correspondence to higher officers, had to take a loan from the post office. There was an account in the post office; that post office would oblige him with stamps for the letters

to be transmitted from the service stamps of the post office and after getting the stock from the department, the loaned stamps would be replenished.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—On a point of information. I would like to know what kind of stamps they are—whether they are court fee stamps or receipt stamps or other stamps. Because the Printing Department has nothing to do with postal stamps.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I am referring to postage stamps. It is under Stationery. I am not referring to court fee stamps but service stamps. Therefore we can imagine the disorder and dislocation that will happen in dealing with correspondence in urgent matters touching the life of the people. I do not know whether in the old Mysore State, the offices concerned used to indent for stamps direct or through district levels, *i.e.*, the district offices. I think they had no independent indenting system so far as stamps are concerned. In Bombay the taluk offices are independent in indenting stamps. Not only that, in local Treasury itself, stamps insufficient number are kept and the indenting officer of the department concerned may supplement or replenish his stock by making supplementary indents and geting stamps as quickly as possible. As such, decentralisation is necessary. This system is very good. Because sufficient number of stamps would be at the local treasuries and these can be supplied in due time without going in for a regular form of indenting either to the head of the department or head of the district. I will urge upon the department to examine the feasibility of such a system so that the administrative machinery may be helped to dispose of matters pertaining to them as quickly as possible.

I have referred to Stamps so far and regarding forms, there is also much to be done. I will give an instance.—Challan forms are very important. There is certain decentralisation or bifurcation . . . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—Time is very short. The Hon'ble Member may still like to talk on Ports and Pilotage.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I will finish, Sir. So far as forms are concerned, now the treasury work has been bifurcated and passed on to the branches of Banks, the Mysore Bank, the State Bank and the Reserve Bank. We know that remittances are to be made into these banks through challans, in the form authorised by the Government. The challan forms are to be obtained not in the banks but in the treasuries. If a person wants to deposit money, he would have to go to the treasury and obtain the form. This procedure is causing great inconvenience and I request the Government to entrust the banks with the supply of challan forms so that the people may not be made to run between offices in order to pay in petty sums to the treasury.

Sir, I will now speak about the ports. I know that the ports are now safe in the hands of the Hon'ble Minister in charge. I do not subscribe to the view expressed by Sri Srinivasa Shetty that the Minister is partial to the ports of Mangalore because he hails from South Kanara. I would request that the Minister should not only resist such a temptation, but show that he has resisted it by giving due attention to the ports in North Kanara.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—The Minister's daughter is married in North Kanara.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I would ask the Minister to resist the impression that he is guided in his work by family connections. I know he is strong enough to avoid such things, but he should pay equal attention to all the ports in the State wherever they are.

Sir, a sum of six lakhs has been provided for the development plans. In this connection I would like to know what has happened to the steam navigation vessel that was provided for in the last year's budget. There is no such provision this year. I want to know whether the vessel has been purchased or re-conditioned and if so whether it has been pressed into service. I am aware that neither the Madras nor the Bombay Governments thought it fit to have elaborate port establishments in these two districts to cater to

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the needs of the ports. I also know that after Reorganisation, a department has been set up to look to the development of ports. There are short-term and long-term development schemes. Without going into details, I would suggest that the Government concentrate attention on some of the short-term projects. One of them is that the Minister should use his good offices with the Government of India or with some of the foreign countries to get a dredger so that these ports could be dredged shortly after a month or two after the rainy season. I think most of the ports will increase in efficiency and handling of cargo and this would also provide improved means of transport. A dredger is necessary in order to clear the age-long siltage. There should also be facilities for landing of cargoes, or passengers, provision for godowns and landing places. These facilities could also be provided under the short-term plans. If these measures are provided, it would give a fillip to trade and also handling of cargo from these ports to the others. There are also other schemes which could be implemented as short-term schemes. It would be better if the Minister pays attention to schemes which could be fulfilled in shorter duration than to projects which would take a long time.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I rise to speak only on two Demands, *i.e.*, Demand No. 52 relating to Electricity schemes and Demand No. 58 relating to P. A. loans to Municipalities, District Boards, etc.

Speaking about the electricity schemes, I do not know if I am permitted to make observations on the financial statements placed before the House by the Board.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—No, Sir, you cannot.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I wish that a note had been circulated to the members. I do not know the object with which these statements and budget estimates are placed before the House.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—For discussion. If the Hon'ble Member moves a motion for discussion it will be taken up. It is left to the Chair to allow it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to ask why the Government of Mysore, under Section 16 (6) of the Act, did not constitute the State Electricity Consultative Committee.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—I may state that such a Committee has been constituted.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The House has not been informed. I do not know the Government Order notifying the constitution of the Committee.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The orders are under issue.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I think I am correct in saying that the order has not been issued. Even then, there is no reason why the constitution of the Committee should have been delayed so long.

I wish that the Government has transferred the sum of Rs. 30 crores 78 lakhs, as the liability of the Board on capital expenditure. I want to know why there should be a difference between this amount and the amount actually shown in the budget figures, which amounts to a little more. There is a difference of more than 2 crores of rupees. This amount has been transferred to the Board without reference to the actual assets valued at the present moment.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH—It is a rough estimate. It is to be finalised.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You will therefore see the relavancy of my observation. The Department has been spending money ever since it started in the year 1900. This brings to my memory a fascinating note which I read in the Secretariat in the handwriting of that great person, whom we all should remember with gratitude. I am referring to the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer of revered memory. These plans have come to this State as a God's gift, as I call it. It would surprise everybody if I were to tell that he was a civilian and was not a technical man. I have seen in his own handwriting words of vision with regard to the development of electricity in the State.

11-30 A.M.

He had a vision. I think it is a matter of great pride not merely to the State but to the whole country. I am only talking of 1900.

The next point I wish to raise in this connection is : why have you charged interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the Electricity Board when, according to the statement made by the Hon'ble Industries Minister on the floor of this House, under charged items to various commercial undertakings in the State you have charged 5 per cent? This matter requires a little clarification. But then, Sir, coming to one or two other matters, why the Covernment has not taken any decision in regard to the agency that should hereafter take up the work of electric installations of Government and Palace buildings and why there should be delay on a simple matter like that, I cannot understand. Another matter is the transfer of security and investments effected by Government out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Department in favour of the Board. It is better that a decision is taken soon in the matter. The Government should remember that in respect of various Government industrial undertakings, they have not been allowed the privilege of utilising the reserve funds for the purpose of either development or any other purpose that they may consider suitable. So, the Government will kindly keep this in mind and take a decision. One other observation I wish to make in this connection. This Board was set up by Government to deal with every matter connected with Electricity and necessary facilities would be provided to it. But what has happened is quite different. Coming to our power requirements, I saw that Sharavathi Valley Project has been included under category 'D' by the Government of India, which is very depressing. Category 'D' includes a scheme for improving substantially the needs of industries, agriculture and commercial loads and general purposes load and therefore it has been excluded from the core of the Plan. I do not know if the Government have sufficiently realised the importance of getting this particular hydro-electric scheme included in the core of the Plan ; it is in the interest of the State, the future development of the State and in the all-India context, I should consider that this is one of the schemes which should get the highest priority. I know, Sir, that in regard to projects under execution, Tunga Bhadra Hydro Electric Project, the Right Bank Channel has been included under category 'A'. On completion of this project, it would generate 36,000 kilo watts. and hardly 2300 kilowatts have been allocated to Mysore State. I think the Andhra Government has a rightful share. Whatever it is, I am only saying that so far as this is concerned, it is included in category 'A'. The Left Bank Channel of the Bhadra Project has been included under category 'C'. They are projects of course coming within the core of the Plan, and that is all to the good of the State and there is commitment on the part of the Government of India to provide the necessary foreign exchange. Sir, in July 1956, I remember very distinctly the Central Power and Water Commission of the Government of India made an estimate of the power needs of the Mysore State, and they said that 2,65,900 kilowatts would be the minimum requirement. This was exclusively for the whole of the old Mysore State. If you take into consideration the four districts of the Bombay Karnatak and three districts of Hyderabad Karnatak which are very backward areas, you will see that the requirements of power would be very much greater. Estimating the ordinary requirements of power during the next few days even for the old Mysore State, our minimum requirement would be 1,13,050 kilowatts. I understand the Mysore Government have already agreed to make 20,000 kilo watts available to the supersonic wing of the Aeronautic Laboratory which is likely to be established in Bangalore in Hindustan Aircraft Factory. In view of this, it will come to 1,33,050 kilo watts. What about Coorg? What about Bombay Karnatak? What about Hyderabad Karnatak? If you will only analyse all this, you will require

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3,26,480 kilo watts for the whole of the new State of Mysore. Where are you going to get all this unless you take steps to address the Government of India through the Central Power and Water Commission and make them agree to the installation of third unit under Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project in the Second Five-Year Plan? What is needed now is to include it in the core of the Plan. There is one other point which I wish to urge. It is within your knowledge and it is within the knowledge of the Government of India that Sharavathi Project is one of the most low cost undertakings not merely for the whole of India but for any part of the world. This is a matter in which we should take pardonable pride and we should see that this scheme would receive the highest priority and utmost consideration at the hands of the Government of India. It is known that it costs only Rs. 538 per unit of energy generated. We must capitalise all these facts in our favour and urge on the Government of India so that Mysore may get the highest priority. Is there any scheme which will work at such a low cost? Even foreign exchange requirements can be spread over a number of years. You can insist on deferred payments. In view of this, you can make very earnest efforts to take up this work. There is a feeling gaining ground that you people have not much influence with the Government of India. I am sure it is not correct. I venture to express the hope that it is incorrect.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—We have no undue influence, but we have sufficient influence.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even if you exert undue influence, we the members of the Opposition will be behind you in anything you do in this connection. We want that you should plead your case very vehemently. In the year 1950-51 when I drew up the First Five-Year Plan for Mysore and when our Government wanted the magnitude of the plan to be increased then the Hon'ble Finance Minister took Sri Mahomed Imam, the Leader of the Opposition, with us and we mobilised all the resources at the disposal of the State to do that and influenced the powers that be at Delhi. I want you to kindly do it now. We have a band of engineers, who are energetic and who are imbued with ideals of service and I have every confidence that given the necessary resources and facilities, they would complete this work in record time which would redound to the credit of Mysore.

ಇನ್ನು ಕಡೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ—ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಗೀರಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರೆಲ್ಲ ವೀರಾಧಿ ವೀರರುಗಳು. ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಶ್ರೀ ನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕರು people at the helm of public affairs ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದುಗಡೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಗೀರಥನು ಪವಿತ್ರ ಗಂಗೆಯನ್ನು ಭೂಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೀವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಶರಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ತಂದು ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಮತ್ತು ಇಡೀ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜನತೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಜಾರುಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ನಾನು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

***Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.**—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the various Demands before the House. Coming to Thermo Electric Schemes, I find no amount has been provided though there has been constant representation from the public of Mangalore to provide one thermo-electric engine. There was one thermo-electric station at Mangalore and it has been taken over by this Government and we have got energy from Jog. Every day we find that for one hour or two hours, energy is stopped and it is a great handicap to industries and they have to work one hour less. If one thermo-electric engine is provided, this would supply energy whenever there is breakdown. I therefore request the Minister to see that one thermo-electric engine is brought and fitted at the Mangalore Station. Some time back I said South Kanara was neglected. Today, I say that both North Kanara and South Kanara Districts are neglected as far as ports are concerned. I must say that the coast line and ports are the God's gift to Mysore after the integration of these two dictricts just as Sri Mallaradhya said that Seshadri

Iyer's scheme is a God's gift to Mysore. What has been done to improve these ports? If you look to the coastline you will find that Madras, Kerala and Bombay have got major ports, but though Mysore has got 200 miles of coastline, it is very regrettable that we have no major port or all-weather port.

This grave injustice should be remedied. I find the Minister and the Government and the persons in the Lok Sabha have tried to impress upon the Centre the imperative necessity for a major port. We have cashew-nut, we have good coffee and we have ports for export. That will not only increase the income of our State but also it would fetch foreign exchange for the Centre. So I urge this Government to take up this matter with the Centre and see that the Centre makes an adequate provision to start a major port at any one of the ports of South Kanara or North Kanara. I do not say that there is such necessity only at Mangalore. But as regards Mangalore, I have pointed out that though an all-weather port is sanctioned, no action is taken to implement it. In view of the huge export of one million tons of cargo, an all-weather port is very necessary wherever it is considered feasible to have it. I will not touch on all the points raised by my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty. I was a member of the Industries Board. Two engines had to be replaced and when tenders were placed for exporting two new engines, then the Presidency Port Officer intervened. Two old engines were fitted into the boat launch. We as members of the boat launch brought it to the notice of the Government and the Government appointed an enquiry committee. They took action and it was reported that some officers concerned had got the engines from one unlimited firm and old engines were reconditioned, causing a great loss. That happened when South Kanara was under the Madras Government. When it was reported by the C.I.D. that a fraud had been committed, it was the duty of the Government to pursue the matter and book the offenders.

Regarding the working of the ports, the officer in my District is well versed in ports and is a very intelligent and capable officer, but I do not know whether his hands have been tied. There has been no proper management at all. In a port like Mangalore in which one million tons of cargo are exported, it is very difficult to work without a port officer and without an engineer. I hope the Hon'ble Minister in charge will look into it and set right matters.

Coming to the question of godown in all the ports, there is a lot of pilferage going on. Closing the godowns securely under lock and key is quite necessary at all the ports.

Then I will come to the working of the dredge at Mangalore port. In fact, the working of the dredge is not correctly given. I consider that a new dredge is very essential for Mangalore port.

Under development of ports, Rs. 6 lakhs is provided, but there are no details in the budget. I would like the Minister to tell us what schemes are provided for spending this amount of Rs. 6 lakhs. Rs. 1,91,000 is provided under Ports Establishment. So the emoluments of the State Port Officer have been given. But I am told that he has not enough work. In Andhra the State Port Officer is in charge of all the ports. In Mangalore the minor ports are in the charge of the State Port Officer. I would request the Government to see that so far as minor ports are concerned, they get more work from the State Port Officer.

Coming to the question of employment exchanges, Rs. 28,61,900 have been provided, out of which for industrial training schemes, we find Rs. 20,67,000 from the budget figures. We have no information as to how these amounts will be spent.

Now coming to Demand No. 57—Miscellaneous, I find there is a beggar home in Bangalore. I like this Government to impress upon the Centre the starting of a beggar home in every district. It is very essential and very beneficial also.

With regard to the emoluments given to the District Boards, they find it very

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difficult to run the schools and hospitals under their control. I would request the Government take over the management of these hospitals.

Then I come to Demand No. 58—Advances and Loans. The ryots as well as other people find it very difficult to get loans. I would like the rules to be uniform. Now Madras rules apply to South Kanara. I would request that the Mysore rules be made applicable to South Kanara. There has been a lot of delay and many people have not benefited under small scale industries or cottage industries because the rules of Mysore may be a little more liberal than Madras rules.

As regards the provision made for the housing scheme under low income group, we have no figures to show how this amount has been spent and how many houses have been built under this scheme. Government should give more attention to this scheme and provide some houses for industrial labour as well. In this connection, I may state that many of the labour class are prepared to come forward and give a subsidy of 25 per cent. Let the Government come forward and give them loan so that houses may be provided for labour. With regard to industrial housing corporation, Rs. 75 lakhs have been provided, but there is no information as to the schemes the Government have got in view.

Coming to industries, loans are given to many of the State-aided industries and also to the industries under the management of Government. It is seen that the services of many officers from Government have been lent there, and they are managing the concerns. If you had tried to get people from outside on commission basis, you would have had to pay much more as their remuneration, whereas to the officers lent from Government you are not prepared to pay even some emoluments. If they are very efficient in the management, it is the duty of the Government to see that they are given proper pay and allowance.

With these few remarks, I support the demands.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ (ಪಾಳಯಂ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಆಗಲೇ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ಇರುವ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನಗಳು ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ತುಂಬ ಸಂತಾಪವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಾಲಾನಂತರ ದೊರಕುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನೇ ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ re-imburse ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರ ಜೀವನದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹೊಸರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ರೈತ ಯಾವ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಲು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ 71,48,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಂಥ

ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ರೈತರು ಸಾಲ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೇ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮದರಾಸು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಒಂದೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ, ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೊನೆಯಪಕ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೂ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 71 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಲು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರೈತರ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಋಣ ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ನೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ತಾವು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಒತ್ತೆ ಇಟ್ಟು, ಭೋಗ್ಯಮಾಡಿ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂಥ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 10 ಅಥವಾ 12 ಅಥವಾ 15 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರಿಂದ, ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಮದರಾಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ. ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಡೀ ಹಿಂದೂದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 900 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲದ ಹೊರೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 75 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂದರೆ ಶೇಕಡ 8½ ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಋಣಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತನು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ತನ್ನ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಆಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅವನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ತನ್ನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ secured debts ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ, ಅವರು ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಲ ಎತ್ತುವಾಗ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇಕಡ ನಾಲ್ಕರಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 10—12 ರಂತೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಜನರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಚೆನ್ನಿಗರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲವೋ ಮತ್ತೊಂದೋ, ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಕರೆಯಿರಿ. ರೈತರು ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರ ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಚೆನ್ನಿಗರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಜಮೀನು ಅಡಮಾನದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಜಮೀನು ಅಡಮಾನದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ರೈತರು ನೂರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಆರೆಂಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಾದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ರೈತರ ಋಣಬಾಧೆಯನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ 71 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ರೈತರ ಋಣ ಬಾಧೆಯನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸುವುದೂ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದೂ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುವುದೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ secured debts ದೊರೆಯುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಲ್ಪ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು target ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ವಸೂಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರೈತರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಬೇಕು. ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಜನ ರೈತರಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗದೆ ಅಲ್ಪ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಬಹು ಭಾಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಪ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಯಾರು ? ರೈತರಿಗಿರುವ ಋಣ ಬಾಧೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ, ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡರೆ ಅಲ್ಪ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯೂನತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ಅಂಥ ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂಥ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ favouritism ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ)

ಲಾಭ ಬರುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದಾಗ ಯಾರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾದುದು. ಈ ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. P. PATIL (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I have nothing much to say as there are no remarks regarding the demands with which I am concerned. However, the Hon'ble Member Sri Venkatai Gowda made a reference to the taccavi loans advanced by the Government and the loans advanced for well construction. As far as taccavi loans are concerned, it is a known fact that the Government is advancing sufficient funds for the purpose to the districts and if in any district it is found that the funds are not sufficient, the Government is prepared to provide more funds also. But in this case I would like to point out to the Hon'ble Member that the Government policy is to advance these loans through the co-operative banks as far as possible. It is true that in the past there was no such provision and therefore the ryots had to depend much upon the Government for taccavi loans, but recently the Hon'ble Members may be aware that the co-operative movement is expanding and facilities have been created to give loans to the ryots through these co-operative societies. For instance, in the past the co-operative societies used to advance only short-term loans, but now these co-operative societies and the banks have been empowered to advance medium-term loans also which are generally taccavi loans. It is found from experience that it is more convenient for the ryots to take loans from the co-operative societies than from the Government Offices. I know that the ryots have liked this arrangement and therefore the Government is encouraging the co-operative societies to advance medium-term loans also instead of taccavi loans.

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For that purpose sufficient funds have been provided both by the Government and the Reserve Bank to these co-operative banks and societies. Therefore, I would suggest that in future the ryots should as far as possible approach the co-operative societies not only for short term loans but also for medium term and long term loans. I am aware that there are no facilities of co-operative societies in all the villages and, therefore, Government has continued the system of giving taccavi loans. I can assure the members that for these loans adequate funds will be provided for all the areas. The hon'ble member pointed out some difficulties in advancing these loans. We must, however, realise that a loan is after all a loan and it requires security. If a person who wants to take this loan has no security to offer he can give the security of other persons for this purpose and then the loan will be advanced to him.

Similar is the case with regard to well construction scheme also. As far as that scheme is concerned, there were different systems prevailing in the different parts of our new Mysore State. In Bombay Karnatak there was a different system; in old Mysore there was a different system and in Madras there was a different system. Recently, Government has considered this question and one uniform system which was the system prevailing in old Mysore has been introduced throughout the State. Under this scheme for every well a subsidy of Rs. 250 and a loan of Rs. 750 will be given. This loan bears interest at 2 per cent. No interest will be charged for the first year. For the second year the interest charged will be at 2 per cent. In this case it was represented to us that the loan of Rs. 750 would not be sufficient because in some cases the cost of the well would be more than Rs. 1,000. Therefore, this Government has represented to the Government of India to increase the amount of the loan to be advanced for such purposes. We have stated that as

far as possible there should be no limit for the loan to be advanced for well construction scheme. If, however, any limit is necessary, it may be fixed at Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 750. We are awaiting the reply of the Government of India as this scheme requires the sanction of the Government of India. At the same time, if any person wants more money for well construction we have made provision for that in the budget. Under the well construction scheme he will get Rs. 250 as subsidy and Rs. 750 as loan. If he still wants more money, he can take a further loan under the land improvement scheme in which there is no limit for the loan he can get.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು, ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಆಗಲೇ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಆದಾಯ ವ್ಯಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆಗ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಊರಿಗೆ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಊರಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೂಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವುಗಳೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಾಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 71 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿನಷ್ಟು ಜನವಾದರೂ Completion Report ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, Load Survey formನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕ್ರಮವಾದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಒಂದೆರಡು cut motion ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುತ್ತೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದೆಂದು ಅದು ಈ cut motion ನ್ನಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅವರ cut motion ನಿಜಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದದ್ದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.-Completion Report ಬಂದರೂ line ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಒಂದೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಉಡುಪಿ, ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ಕಡೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು cut motion ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

1958-59 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡ ಕಡೆ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದೆ

1. ಊದೀರಾ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್.
2. ಕೋರಂದರವಾಡಿ.
3. ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ.
4. ಮಾಲ್ಪೆ.

ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 42,000 (ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ) ಯಷ್ಟು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. 58 ಅಶ್ವಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ 18 ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಪುತ್ತೂರಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು 10,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು I.P. ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು 31,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಉಡುಪಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ 36 ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕುಂದಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟೂ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಕೊಕ್ಕರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಅದಮಾರು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ 21 ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ 80,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್‌ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಕಡೂರು, ನಿಡಿ—ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟು ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಾದರೆ 42 ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ cut motion ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಕ್ಷಣ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು, wiring ಆಗಬೇಕು, Completion Report ಮುಂತಾದುವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಅದಾದಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಟ್‌ಮೋಷನ್ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡುಪಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ದೀಪದ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 16,34,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ, ಸ್ಕ್ರೂಟಿನಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರ್ತ್ ಕೆನರಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಶೇಕಡ 56ರ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಊರೊಳಗಿರುವ ಬೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ದೀಪಗಳಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡ ಏಳೂವರೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಏರಿಯಾಗೆ ಐದು ಪರ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಪರ್‌ಸೆಂಟೇಜೂ ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 1,250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಏರಿಯಾಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕಡಮೆ ವರಮಾನ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರಲು ಕಾರಣ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮುನಿರಾಜುಅವರು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಕೋಲಾರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಫ್ಟ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪಾಟೀಲರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ದೇಸಾಯ್‌ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ರೈಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಚಾನಲ್ ವಿಷಯ ಕೇಳಿದರು. ವಿವರಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನು ಸಹ ಜಪಾನಿನಿಂದ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶುರುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಎರಡು ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಮೂರನೆಯದನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಶಿವಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪವರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಒದಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಡ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಫಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಎರಡು ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ದೇಸಾಯ್‌ಅವರು ಹೈಡಲ್ ಪವರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಪವರ್ ರೇಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿತ್ತು, ಹೈಡಲ್ ಪವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಪವರಿನಷ್ಟೇ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರೇಟ್ 7.5 ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೇಟನ್ನು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಏನು ಚಾರ್ಜು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಉಪಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೇಟ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುನಿರಾಜುಅವರು ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಹತ್ತಿಯವರು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಬ್‌ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ರೇಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್‌ಚರನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ, ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಾತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಡೂರಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು ; ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಕಮಿಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಲಾರಿಗಳು, ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಿಪೇರಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂಥವು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅನ್ನಲಾರರು. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನೇನು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಅವುಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದುವು. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಸಂಡೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು. ಹಣವಂತರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1959-60-61 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಭರವಸೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಂದರೆ, ಈಗ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ 'ಕಮಿಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್'ಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಂದೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿತೂಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶೆ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ, ಇದನ್ನು Core of the Planಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Deferred payment ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಹಯಾತ್ ಅವರು ಕೂಡ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ 'ಕೋರ್' ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅನುಮಾನಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ 'ಕೋರ್'ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಭರವಸೆಯೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನುಮಾನ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇದು Core of the planಗೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಾಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಮಿಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಏನಿದೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರಬಹದು ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ, ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ

ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತಿನ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಿಂದ foreign exchange ದೊರಕಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೆನಸದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಲೋಪವಾದೀತು.

ಬಾಕಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ ಐದರಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಹಾಕಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ 4½ ಯಂತೆ ಏಕೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು 1902ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಆಗ ಅಗ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವ 30 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಮೇಲೆ ದಾಮಾಷಾ 4½ ಯಂತೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೂ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲರು, ಆದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. (ನಗು!)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು; ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿಂಟೋರವರು ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ Foreign exchange ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore II).—There was a thermal plant in the Power House in our place. It has been taken away.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೈಡ್ರೋಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಯನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ? ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರೆದರೆ ಅವು ಬರಲು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಶರಾವತಿ ಬೇಗ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೋಗ್‌ನಿಂದಲೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಜೋಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Every day there is interruption of power.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಗಂಟೆಗಳಕಾಲ, ಅದೂ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕರೆಂಟ್ ನಿಂತಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಾಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದು ಕೈಗಾವಲಗಿರಲೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಲಿಗ್ನೈಟ್ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. Undue influence ಆದರೂ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN (Hubli City).—The rates for consumption of electricity both for domestic and agricultural purposes in Bombay are far higher than those prevailing in Mysore State. Will the Government take steps to have uniform rates and charges?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—It is under consideration.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Sampagaon II).—In the last Budget session also, you told the same thing.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಆಗ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಈಗ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಅವರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಯೋಜನೆಯ 'ಕೋರ್' ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಏನು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮೊದಲ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಹಣದ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದ ಹಣಕ್ಕೂ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರಿವೈಸ್ಡ್ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 132 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇನ್ನೂ ಏಳು ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡಿ ಪೂರ್ವಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಚುರುಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಭರವಸೆ ಇದೆ.

12-30 P.M.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Labour and Legal Affairs).—I must express my unqualified appreciation and gratitude to the members who have participated in the debate on the Demands regarding ports and pilotage. So far as I could discern, there is unanimity of opinon that the ports should be developed. It has also been conceded that there had been no development of these ports prior to integration. Therefore it follows that a new department had to be organised and organising a department, particularly one in respect of ports which were not functioning for decades together, is rather a big task, for which enough time should be allowed and to criticise the department, if criticism was intended at all, saying that nothing has been done, may not be well placed. There were mixing up of ideas, particularly by my friend, Sri Srinivas Shetty, when he dealt with, what he called, 'the deeds, mis-deeds and bad deeds' of the Mangalore Port Trust. He must keep constantly in his mind one fact, *i.e.*, that the Government is not in direct charge of the Mangalore Port. Government cannot control expenditure with regard to new items. But for the supervisory direction that the Government could give the details of the working of the port are well within the range of the body constituted, *i.e.*, the Mangalore Port Trust. Therefore references to such things like putting up a tank at the residence of the Port Officer or the spending or failure to spend certain amounts in connection with the macadamization of roads within port limits are all points which will be well-placed elsewhere than in the course of the debate here. These are not faults attributable to Government.

Sir, in the cut motion it has been said that a Port Officer was not appointed. Incidentally, during the course of their speeches some members drew particular reference to the salary being paid to the State Port Officer. Of course, my friend, Sri Srinivas Shetty was good enough to say that he was not quite sure about what he was saying and was prepared not to stick to his criticism if information was furnished to him to the contrary. The Port Officer in charge of the Mangalore Port was a senior officer. Being a senior officer when the Department had to be organised and a separate State Port Officer had to be appointed, there was no choice left but to appoint the seniormost officer. Therefore there was no question of a choice between two competing persons and no question of favouritism or preferences being given arises.

With regard to the salary it was stated unprecisely that X, Y or Z has been given this and that salary. This is also rather mis-placed for the simple reasonthat the salary that is paid to the present officer is in no way excessive or improper because that is the salary that the particular Port Officer would be getting if he had gone back to the Madras State as the State Port Officer or the salary he would get on promotion. The allowances mentioned by the Hon'ble Members are attached to the posts and not to the individuals. Particular refernce was made to the Coir Allowance. It is mere lack of knowledge that made the Hon'ble Member refer to this allowance because there are certain duties attached to the post. The Port Officer is entrusted with work connected with the selling of coir received from the islands. This allowance is not paid by the Government of Mysore, but by the Central Government. Moreover this allowance is not so much to the individual officer but to the post as such. Therefore, I do not see the impropriety of this allowance.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Will the Hon'ble Minister say that the figures given by me in regard to his allownces are incorrect?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Unfortunately I had not noted the figures given by the Hon'ble Member. If he hears me more, he will see that the gravamen of the charges he has made is misplaced.

With regard to the Port Officer being placed in charge of all the ports, I must say that there were some misconceptions when it was stated that in South Kanara, in the former Madras State, there was no post of a Port Officer. There were such officers though he

might have been a minor or major Port Officer. So far as North Kanara is concerned, there was no Port Officer at all and the person in charge was some petty officer or an Excise Officer or perhaps of the lowest grade, but there was no Port Officer as such at all. They were lacking in facilities. All these ports had to be organised and a regular Port Department established with the result that the work has been increasing tremend ously. The member who spoke on this issue was unaware that the Port Officer who was running the Mangalore Port was never in charge of all the ports and that the person who was in charge of the Mangalore Port was also the Secretary of the Port Trust and that the department that had to be organised newly has got a tremendous load of work. The Member should go into the question in detail, ascertain the extent of the work-load and then come to conclusions. As the seniormost Port Officer has been appointed to be the head of all the ports, it is not unusual that the Mangalore port would require the services of another Port Officer. A cut motion states that the Government have been negligent in this matter. If I mention the correspondence that has passed between the Mangalore Port and the Government, the member would be happy to observe the speed with which the Government have attended to this matter. One Hon'ble Member even mentioned that I have a soft corner for Mangalore as it happens to be my constituency and that the other ports are consequently neglected. I can assure the House that the other ports have not been neglected so far and would not be neglected in future. I wish that such a thing had not been mentioned here at all.

The Mangalore Port is having the services of a Port Officer since a long time. The activities of the port have increased as also its responsibilities. There is a sanctioned post of Port Officer for Mangalore and the individual mentioned, *i.e.*, Capt. Advani was the Port Officer *cum* Secretary, Port Trust, upto 13th July 1957, when he was promoted as State Officer to head all the ports. Naturally the post of Port Officer *cum* Secretary to Mangalore Port Trust fell vacant with effect from 13th July 1957. The Chairman, Mangalore Port Trust, as per the resolution of the Board, requested the Government during July 1957 to sanction the appointment of an Executive Engineer with civil experience as Administrative Officer and Secretary to the Board. That was the specific request made at that time and no other request was with us. In further correspondence, Government was pleased to accord sanction on 26th November 1957 to an Executive Engineer for a period of six months in the first instance because the appointment had to be made after complying with procedure.

Thereafter, Sir, the desire came for the appointment of a port officer and it was examined and the post was sanctioned and for the appointment, the Goverment of India has been addressed and we are awaiting the recommendations of the Government of India to see whether there is any good personnel. The port officer is not a person who can be picked up from anywhere or directly from any Engineering College and therefore it is necessary, Sir, that we have to reckon with the dearth of personnel. I will only refer to two or three items to prove whether ports have or have not been receiving proper attention in the Plan for 1958-59. These are the provisions which have been made. For development of minor ports Rs. 1,10,000 have been set apart; for hydrographic survey Rs. 1 lakh provision has been made; for additional cargo facilities Rs. 2 lakhs, etc. That only shows that newly this Department has been organised and it has received so much attention. I can only say that the development has been receiving so much attention at the hand of the Central Government that a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been allotted for various schemes. Various shore schemes are being considered. Sir, schemes of this type, either short range or long range cannot be done in a day. To say that schemes have not been surveyed particularly is unfortunate. The Port Adviser has given a report pointing out the natural facilities in

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Mysore Ports for the stepping up of export of manganese or iron ore which will add to the wealth of the State by a few crores every year. That scheme has been pressed with all the vehemence and that is possible. Still for my friends to think that minor ports have not been attended to is something which cannot be easily accepted.

Sir, I must not fail to refer to certain charges with regard to dredger and all that, which were mentioned in the report submitted by Madras Government. I have heard about it. But I am not personally aware of it. At what stage it is I shall certainly look into. There is no doubt that the Mangalore port is absolutely competent to get that. To say that the Government is at fault and the Government have not taken any steps and the Government have not acted is something which is not correct. I must say hinterland of any port is associated with communications. That has already been answered by me and I do not wish to say anything more. Sir, it was suggested that Mysore is wanting in a major port. We want many things. I am more eager to have many major ports. But we must rely on our purse and act accordingly. So far as the developments of ports are concerned, we are well on the way to progress and I may say even we have bright prospects for these ports which is something that has not been properly appreciated by anybody. It is of greater magnitude and we will go about it with more speed than what persons think about it. Hon'ble Sri Shamsuddin was pleased to ask about a particular point, that is, steamer facilities. There is no provision in this Budget. It is very likely that it relates to a particular ship. The port officer is entrusted with the duty of surveying certain steamers whenever disputes arise to see whether health conditions are proper or not and whether facilities available to the crew are adequate or not. Even today the Captain has to pay charges and part of the income is passed on to persons who discharge the duties. I do not wish to say anything more. With regard to closed warehouse for Mangalore and facilities for passengers and goods and cargo, they are are all being attended to and I might mention that all that is necessary has been to some extent thought of and much of what has been said with regard to shore equipment that is necessary with regard to various ports has already been submitted and is under immediate scrutiny and examination by the Central Government. Having rendered this much of explanation, I am sure the Hon'ble Members will unanimously support the Demand and pass it without any dissension including my friend Sri V. Srinivas Shetty.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸ್ಟೇಷನರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಗ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಂಷುದ್ದೀನ್ ರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಒಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಏನೇನು ಫಾರಮ್ಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು, ಇಣ್ಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಯಾವು ಯಾವುದು ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಲೆಖ್ಖ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಫಾರಂಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬುಕ್ ಸೆಲರ್ಸ್ ಗಳು ತರಿಸಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಫಾರಮ್ಸ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನೂ ನಿಧಾನಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇರೀತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಷಂಷುದ್ದೀನ್ ಅವರು ಚಲನ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ವಿಷಯ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಲು ಏನು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮುದ್ರಣಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಹಳಕಷ್ಟದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ದೇಶ ಈಗ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಕೆಲಸ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಫೀಸನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತಾರಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕಾಲ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟದೆಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಷಂಷುದ್ದೀನ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ನೋಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಫಾರಂ

ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಆಗಲದನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟುಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ (ಅಪಜ಼ರ್‌ಪುರ).—ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಬ್ರಾಂಚ್‌ನ್ನು ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಲಹೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

*Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demands with which I am concerned are Demand No. 33 Territorial and Political Pensions, Demand No. 34 Privy Purse and Allowances of Indian Rulers, Demand No. 35 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Demand No. 36 Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary Revenues, Demand No. 58 Loans and Advances by the State Government. Sir, not much has been stated on any of these Demands. A few of the Hon'ble Members have drawn the attention of the Government to the need for payment of pensions to all those employees who are now living in the integrated areas. My friends Sri Venkatai Gowda and Sri V. Srinivas Shetty have raised vital points relating to the retired Government servants. Sir, I must state at the very outset that all the Government servants who retired after 1st November 1956 are our responsibility. There is no question about it. But those people who have retired prior to 1956 is the liability of the Madras Government or the Bombay Government or the appropriate Government. Sir, in case, as has been urged here, we should increase their dearness allowance also, we have to consult the Government of Madras and unless they concur, it will be very difficult for us, and it will be almost embarrassing for us to increase their Dearness Allowance.

Similarly with regard to what has been urged by Sri G. Venkatai Gowda, we will certainly consult the appropriate Government, namely, in this case the Madras Government and see what best we could do. I fully sympathise with the difficulties of the pensioners. The pensioners are indeed in a very difficult position, particularly the pensioners who draw below Rs. 100. From my experience some of them have got long life and in these difficult days they find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. In fact, after the new State was formed, we increased the dearness allowance of these pensioners. Now we have fallen in line with the rate of dearness allowance given by the Government of India, but there is a further request that we should increase the D.A. at least by one or two rupees. It is a question of finance and therefore, the whole matter is being worked up in the Finance Department to see to what extent we can extend the hand of help. It is much better I leave it at that.

Another point which has been raised by Sri. C. K. Rajaiah Setty is with regard to the acceptance of tenders by the S.P.C. He has stated that in many cases the lowest tender is not accepted and that there is long delay in the disposal of tenders and he has also made another allegation, namely, that specifications are issued to suit particular firms which alone manufacture such items and which will be in a position to tender. If my friend had given us some concrete instances, it would have been very helpful in finding out these things. But I do not want to make bold to say that there are no such instances. Therefore, I would request him again to pass on to Government specific instances where such things have happened. Soon after the statement was made, I retired to the adjacent chamber and sent for the Chairman and other members of the Stores Purchase Committee. I had discussions with them. They assured me that in almost all cases lowest tenders were being accepted except in a few cases where for very valid reasons they were not able to accept lowest tenders. Either the tenders are not up to the mark or in some cases there is very defective tendering. Except in such cases, they assured me that they generally accepted lowest tenders and they told me that generally speaking in the tender or in the quotations called for, specifications were made in a very general form so that all could tender, all could quote. But the Director of Medical Services definitely told me that in some cases with

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regard to the things they had to purchase for medical equipment, it was very difficult to have a general specification because there were only certain firms which manufactured certain things. For example, x-ray equipment. It seems certain firms have specialised in manufacturing it. Except in special cases, generally speaking, even in giving out specifications, they have a general form and they do not want to favour any particular firms. Even in such cases, if my friend were to pass on specific instances where such things have happened we will certainly look into them and set matters right. Human nature being what it is, such things might have happened. It would be very difficult when we deal in crores of rupees to vouchsafe that everything has been done in a very normal manner. I have got a lot of experience. I was also in charge of the S.P.C. for years. I know how things happen. Many a time it so happens that the figure tallies with the things that the gentleman has tendered. Therefore, as far as possible we will try to avoid the pitfalls which my friend has pointed out. He has also made reference to body building and stores. We will keep in mind what all he said.

I thought, Sri. Mallaradhya would raise a cloud of dust with regard to the loans given to the local bodies. There is a cut motion standing in his name. I want to inform the House that the loans and advances given by the Government of Mysore are more than generous, almost generous to a fault and the recoveries are indeed very poor. Contradictory voices have been heard in the House. Some say "You must be very liberal in granting loans to local bodies"; Some others say, "You are very strict in recovery, you enforce coercive measures" and so on. Apart from the support that we derive from the House, what else can we do? Therefore I want to place before the House what exactly is the situation. According to the tentative statement placed in my hands, I must say that large amounts are still outstanding. Of course it is only a year and odd after the formation of the new State. Therefore, there may be a little time lag or a little delay in the recovery, but we have geared up the machinery for recovering the moneys. We will try to see that as much as possible is recovered in time, go on pressing, but at the same time I beg of the Hon'ble Members not to direct any criticism that we are not generous either to local bodies or to other people who have applied for loan. In fact, we are over-generous to a fault. That is my complaint. According to the opening balance on 1st April 1957, loans for water supply was Rs. 1,77,45,480 and from 1st April 1957 Rs. 26,58,127. What is the receipt from these instalments that became due? Only Rs. 1,95,000. Therefore, I admit that in all cases recoveries are poor. We have also given an undertaking to the Planning Commission that we will expedite the recoveries. Wherever the recoveries are due, we must be strict also. Purely on business lines we must be able to recover these instalments that fall due. There are hundreds of ways in which we can encourage people. But once we give a loan, unless we enforce the recovery properly, the man thinks that it could be written off. Therefore, they will try to evade or dodge payment and bring all sorts of pressure and ultimately records are made up for writing it off. If I am not misunderstood, I want to tell the House that in a few cases, records are made up for writing off the loans, but at the time of grant, pucca records are made up, saying that the property is worth twice as much as the loan, but subsequently, the records are made up to the effect that when the property was put to auction nobody would come forward to bid for it. We are after all administering public funds. We must be strict wherever we have to be strict; we must be generous wherever we have to be generous. Therefore, I would beg of you not to be very critical of the Government policy in giving loans either to local bodies or industrial concerns. It is true that arrears have accumulated, but we hāve taken nearly a year to sort out the papers and to write up the books up-to-date. Particularly in

Hyderabad area we have got a little more time to bring all the entries up-to-date. Therefore, I can assure the House that in the coming year we will do our best to make recoveries. The total figure is something staggering Therefore, I do not want to tell the House about it.

With these few remarks, I hope the House will accept all the Demands relating to my portfolio.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—In the Budget for 1958-59, Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for water supply to municipalities and Rs. 15 lakhs for drainage and Rs. 6 lakhs for slum clearance. Will the Government see that sufficient loans are given to municipalities for slum clearance and drainage ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—As soon as the records are complete and we know the paying capacity of any particular local body, we will certainly give loans. There is no difficulty about it. I happened to visit the Hubli Municipality and I may say that the loan has been sanctioned to it and the Government is very particular that Hubli should become a model town.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

" That sums not exceeding the sums specified in the motions for the year 1958-59 and included in the list distributed to members be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of demand Nos. 18, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 52, 55, 56, 57 and 58. "

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by the Speaker, the motions for Demand for Grants which were adopted are reproduced below.]

Demand No. 18—Ports and Pilotage.

30. Ports and Pilotage.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'. "

Demand No. 33—Territorial and Political Pensions.

54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of Territorial and Political Pensions'. "

Demand No. 34—Privy Purses and Allowances.

54-B. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'. "

Demand No. 35—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,98,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'. "

Demand No. 36—Commutation of Pensions.

55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st

day of March 1959, in respect of 'Commutation of Pensions'."

Demand No. 37—Stationery and Printing.

56. Stationery and Printing.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,98,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous.

57. Miscellaneous.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,56,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

Demand No. 52—Capital Account of Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account.

81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,68,02,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

Demand No. 55—Commuted Value of Pensions.

83. Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 56—Payments to Retrenched Personnel.

85. Payment to Retrenched Personnel.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

Demand No. 57—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.

85-A. Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,48,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

Demand No. 58—Advances and Loans.

P. Loans and Advances by the State Government.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,30,90,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

MR. SPEAKER.—Before we rise, I would like to bring certain facts to the notice of the Hon'ble Members. I am going to make a detailed statement on Monday. But I would refer to the proceedings of the Lok Sabha dated 8th April 1954. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes the following remarks:—

"I think a Member while criticising the policy of the Government is entitled to give out his views and make the allegations which he thinks are well-founded. The mistake lay in mentioning names of particular officers and

associating them with these allegations. That should not be done."

I will now take the Hon'ble Members to another remark of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

"But it should be unanimous effort of the Members of this House to see that the prestige of the administration by giving names like that is not lowered and the level of the debate does not go down."

Then again, he makes a remark:

"There is a rule also on this question. But, it appears Members are forgetful of the rules and *sometimes* in the heat of the debate some allegations in speeches are made. All that I would like to do again is to appeal to Members not to refer to any names and—I do not mean it is as a threat—I give it as a notice to Members in case this is violated, the Hon'ble Member who does that will not be able to catch the Speaker's eye so long as I am in the Chair."

Then again, he makes another remark:

"I do not say that the Hon'ble Member has not got that, but for the Hon'ble Minister to be able to reply, he should be informed beforehand, saying 'these are the points, one, two, three, that I am going to raise', not with respect to charges against individuals or with respect to the manner in which officials have conducted themselves I always expect that the Minister may be given some notice regarding these points, so that he may be able to find out and say whether the information is wrong or not, and we need not have in the proceedings information which is exaggerated or wrong."

I will make the point quite clear by an exhaustive statement on Monday. I just wanted to bring these facts to the notice of Hon'ble Members.

The House will now rise and meet on Monday at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past One of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Monday, the 28th April 1958.